

The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Health Report

For the Year 1965

**Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service:**

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector:

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

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Mrs. M. D. MacKinnon, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

S. Hall.

Councillors

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W. Chivers.

A. Clarke.

I. Cooper.

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J. W. Hobbs.

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F. Rockett.

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Mrs. M. Sylvester, C.B.E.

T. Thompson.

W. Windross.

J. C. Wren.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J. M. Paterson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

V. G. Wad, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 17.9.65.)

O. P. Markandya, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.T., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.M.S.A. (from 1.11.65.)

B. J. Catton, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30.3.65.)

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER

M. Scholefield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Medical Officer for Altofts Infant Welfare Clinic.

PAEDIATRICIAN

J. D. Pickup, M.D., (Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K. M. Mayall, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S.G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A. J. S. Bell Tawse, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DIVISIONAL NURSING OFFICER

M. Craig, S.R.N., S.C.M.(part I), Q.I.D.N., H.V.

Dewsbury 3390

HEALTH VISITORS

M. E. Bedford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Normanton 2327

S. N. Dinsdale, S.R.N., H.V. (from 13.7.65.)

Normanton 3024

M. B. Toplis, S.R.N., H.V. (from 13.7.65.)

Wakefield 2667

ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS

M. Clarkson, S.R.N. (to 11.6.65.)

S. North, S.R.N., O.N.C. (to 6.10.65.)

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Wentbridge 404

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TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

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SPEECH THERAPIST

R. P. Rogers, L.C.S.T. Castleford 4201

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my nineteenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1965.

Comments on Vital Statistics

Although the Birth Rate for the Urban District has fallen below the figures for the previous two years, it is nevertheless still higher, at 18.8, than the National Rate of 18.0 per 1,000 population.

The Death Rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 0.5 over the figure for 1964, among the more notable increases in individual causes being 11 from all forms of cancer, 9 from heart and circulatory diseases, 6 from diabetes and 4 from vascular lesions of the nervous system, while on the other side of the scale deaths from bronchitis fell by 7.

Of the total of 204 deaths in Normanton, 121 were due to cancer of all sites and heart and circulatory conditions, which taken together comprise 59% of all deaths.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a disease which thrives abundantly in primitive environmental conditions where, in addition, sub-standard nutrition prevails. Up to recent years anyone who suspected he was harbouring the germs of this disease frequently hesitated to seek treatment till a late stage in its progress, because of the inevitable financial embarrassment involved, as well as the stigma which was often attached to the patient, and treatment was mostly likewise based on narrow empirical generalisations.

It was a well known fact that certain occupations such as printing, the shoe trade, etc., because of the light nature of the work involved, attracted considerable numbers of sufferers from this disease, often with disastrous results, both to they themselves and to others not already infected. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been falling steadily since the middle of the last century; in 1851 the total number of deaths in England and Wales was close on 51,000, whilst in 1956, a little more than 100 years later, it had fallen to close on 5,000, a fall of approximately ten times. The year 1948 is memorable because it heralded, for the first time, the introduction of effective chemotherapeutic anti-Tuberculous drugs. Since the environmental and social factors associated with the causation of this disease were improving at a much slower pace than the death rate, it was not altogether surprising that the frequency with which it fell occurred in a much more leisurely fashion, and the breakthrough was far less spectacular.

Much progress has been made since then and it can generally be said that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is at the present time being diagnosed at a much earlier stage than hitherto, whilst treatment leading to a cure can the more readily be expected. In spite of all that has been done, however, there still remains a residual population, mainly older males, whose lungs are so riddled by the germ of Tuberculosis that no drug at present in existence can be relied upon to effect a complete cure. In this

way, these men constitute a danger pool for the further dissemination of the disease amongst those susceptible, especially teenagers in the thirteen to nineteen year age group. In Normanton at the end of 1965 there were 54 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on our register and during the nine year period ending 1965 there had only been a 37% fall in the overall number of cases on our register. Of these 54 cases, 24 had been notified to this Department between 1960 and 1965, whilst the notification of the remaining 30 ranged between 1942 and 1959.

Over a number of years, a most efficient vaccine called the B.C.G. vaccine, has been evolved and its use has resulted in conferring a high degree of immunity in those in contact with the disease. Recent statistical evidence on the subject shows that children so vaccinated are six times more resistant to the disease than those not protected in this manner.

In the light of these facts, it can readily be seen that we are faced with a grave dilemma, and one in which the history of Preventative Medicine is not unfamiliar. On the one hand, we have a residue of chronically infected people, and on the other an ever increasingly huge reservoir of teenage uninfected susceptibles. It behoves us, therefore, by means of health education and other available techniques to persuade as many as possible of those in their thirteenth year to accept protection before they leave school to enter industry, where they can be faced by a dynamically potential threat to their health. It is of interest to note that during 1965 in this Divisional area alone, and in this age group, 873 children were tested before they left school to ascertain the number in need of protection. Of these 800, or 92%, were found to be in need of protection and were vaccinated.

The dramatic nature of Clinical Medicine tends to overshadow what is now being done in the field of Preventative Medicine and for this very reason cannot be so spectacular in its manifestations, but this is one instance in which much more publicity could and should be given in the prevention of a disease which only a quarter of a century ago caused so much harm, suffering and misery in our community.

One by one, the Infectious Disease scourges of Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, and many others, are rapidly being eliminated and our future line of attack must be focused on those physical conditions as exemplified by coronary disease and lung cancer, whose Death Rates are year by year on the upsurge. Whilst the Public Health Doctor of the future will have to continue keeping an ever watchful eye on the continued prevention of the Infectious Diseases, he will, at one and the same time, have to tackle his share in the investigation of the immediate cause of, and the subsequent prevention of, those conditions which afflict a highly organised progressive society.

Care of the Aged

In 1901 the percentage of persons over 65 in the community was 4.7 but by 1951 this figure had risen to 10.9 and is still on the increase. This has been brought about largely by the large scale conquest of disease and the vast improvement in social conditions. The care of these old people constitutes a major Public Health problem, which will have to be tackled with ever increasing momentum as the years go by. Some of these old people require care in geriatric hospitals or hostels, but by far the greatest number prefer to stay in their own homes, provided they are fit enough to do so. The care of this latter group falls on our Home Nursing service, where nursing care is needed, on the Health Visiting service, where supervision and advice are required, and on the Home Help service, where actual assistance in the home is found to be necessary. The amount of help provided by the Health Visiting

and Home Help services in this Division can be gauged from the fact that during 1965 our Health Visitors paid 12,400 supervisory visits to old people and members of our Home Help service worked a total of 90,500 hours, which covered over 90% of the global number of hours available to this service. With the steady increase in the over 65 population, it can be taken for granted that the amount of help requested will ever be on the increase .

Smears for Diagnosis of Cancer of the Cervix

It is rapidly becoming an accepted fact that women 35 years of age and over should be examined at five year intervals for evidence of cancer of the cervix and that smears be taken in hospitals and Family Planning clinics, and possibly before long in those run by Local Authorities.

A growing demand is manifesting itself for this service in this area which is, to a large extent, being frustrated by the lack of trained personnel, but it is hoped, however, that by the middle or end of 1967 sufficient pathologists and technicians will be available to screen approximately half the female population at risk.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

May I also thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I (part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area

Area (Acres)	3,061
Population (estimated R.G.)	18,420
Number of Inhabited houses (1938)	5,015
Number of Inhabited Houses (1965)	6,166
Rateable Value	£331,154
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,300
Density of Population	6.0 per acre

The Urban District is divided into four wards, namely:-

Normanton
Common
Woodhouse
Altofts

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 1.02

Deaths - 1.18

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated
Legitimate	160	162	322	Home Population: 18.4
Illegitimate	10	7	17	(corrected 18.8)
<u>Still Births</u>				Still Birth Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	4	3	7	Live and Still Births: 20.2
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	164	165	329	
Illegitimate	10	7	17	
<u>Deaths</u>	105	99	204	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated
				Home Population: 11.1
				(corrected 13.1)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton . (corrected for age and sex distribution)	16.8	16.6	16.7	19.3	20.4	18.8
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.4
Administrative County						

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Still Birth Rate for Normanton	15.7	22.4	15.9	19.6	13.4	20.2
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 Registered Live Births.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths	7	10	15	9
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	23	29	41	27
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24	30	42	28
Death Rate for England and Wales	21	21	20	19
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	23	23	22	21

Of the 9 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 6 of them were males and 3 females. On investigation the causes of death were shown to be as follows:

Cerebral Haemorrhage - 1	Inadequate expansion of lungs - 1
Multiple congenital deformities - 1	Prematurity - 5
Pulmonary atelectasis - 1	

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

<u>0 - 24 hours</u>	<u>1 - 7 days</u>	<u>1 - 4 weeks</u>	<u>1 - 12 months</u>
6	3	-	-

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Deaths	7	8	11	9
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	22.7	22.9	29.9	26.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births

 { No. 9
 Rate 26.6
PERINATAL MORTALITY
 Stillbirths and Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 { No. 16
 Live and Still Births { Rate 46.2
PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in the area during 1965.

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. who survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE				
	At home	In hospital	At home	In hospital	At home	In hosp.	
Under 3 lbs.	1	-	-	3	-	3	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	1	3	17	-	4	16
TOTAL	1	3	3	21	-	7	17

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Death Rate for Normanton (corrected for age and sex distribution)	13.1	14.6	13.1	13.5	12.8	13.1
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	12.8	12.4

CRUDE RATES FOR NORMANTON

	1963	1964	1965
All causes	11.3	10.8	11.1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.11	0.00	0.05
Tuberculosis, other forms	0.00	0.00	0.00
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.11	0.00	0.05
Cancer of the lung and bronchus	0.70	0.44	0.38
All forms of cancer	2.22	1.47	2.06
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.46	1.20	1.41
Coronary disease and angina	2.70	2.56	2.55
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.62	4.03	4.51
Pneumonia	0.76	0.71	0.65
Respiratory diseases, all forms	1.57	1.74	1.30

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken
from Registrar General's Tables)

	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	13	-	13	5	3	8	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4	3	-	3	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	7	15	7	8	15	13	7	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	4	6
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	12	27	12	10	22	12	14	26
Coronary disease, angina	31	19	50	31	16	47	28	19	47
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	3
carried forward	75	51	126	58	41	99	66	55	121

	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
brought forward	75	51	126	58	41	99	66	55	121
Other heart diseases	5	5	10	9	13	22	8	10	26
Other circulatory diseases	4	1	5	2	-	2	-	7	7
Influenza	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	5	14	5	8	13	6	6	12
Bronchitis	6	7	13	14	4	18	9	2	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	1	1
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	13	8	21	9	10	19	9	6	15
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
All other accidents	6	3	9	4	3	7	3	3	6
Suicide	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	125	84	209	116	82	198	105	99	204

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1956 - 1965 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corr- ected Birth Rate	Corr- ected Death Rate	Infant- ile Mor- tality Rate	Maternal Mor- tality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate		Number of cases of:-			Actual number of deaths from:-		
						Pul.	Non- Pul.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	Pneu- monia	Tronch- itis	Cancer of lung & bronchus & angina
1956	16.3	12.2	23	3.22	1.99	0.16	0.06	15	-	2	3	14	12
1957	16.9	12.3	30	-	1.51	0.05	-	54	-	-	3	15	2
1958	15.2	11.5	18	-	1.35	0.22	0.05	42	-	6	4	13	2
1959	16.4	12.3	16	-	1.72	0.05	-	121	-	1	3	15	4
1960	16.8	13.1	19	3.14	2.31	0.16	-	33	-	-	6	10	5
1961	16.6	14.6	23	-	2.01	0.11	-	15	-	-	14	23	9
1962	16.7	13.1	23	-	2.43	0.05	-	14	-	-	14	14	7
1963	19.3	13.5	29	-	2.22	0.11	-	-	-	-	14	13	13
1964	20.4	12.8	41	-	1.47	-	-	15	-	-	13	13	3
1965	18.8	13.1	27	-	2.06	0.05	-	80	-	-	12	11	7

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1965 IN AGE GROUPS

Notified Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	24 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	5	32	49	38	1	2	-	-	127	-
Whooping Cough	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	10	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	19	42	12	3	-	-	80	-
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic Non-Paralytic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

SECTION I (part 2)

Notified Disease	0 - 5 years	5 - 14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	3	2	9	8	7	-	29	1
Puerperial Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1956 - 1965

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning
1956	193	90	15	2	34	62	5
1957	241	9	54	-	11	38	13
1958	192	29	42	6	28	24	1
1959	169	30	121	1	9	3	13
1960	76	77	33	-	11	15	1
1961	632	21	15	-	78	37	1
1962	70	12	14	-	2	25	1
1963	595	6	15	-	1	58	-
1964	89	52	15	-	9	29	-
1965	127	10	80	-	4	29	-

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

Clinical facilities are available both at Wakefield and Pontefract and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed, one of whose duties is to carry out regular home supervision of all the patients on the register.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the clinic.

Total notific- ations: 3	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a Chest Clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of schoolchildren and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen and examined by the Chest Physician relative to number of cases notified.

Year	Number of actual cases notified	Number of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1964	8	47	5.9 to 1
1965	3	18	6.0 to 1

Of the 18 contacts who were examined, no cases of active tuberculosis were found.

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1956 - 1965

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1956	86	21	1	1
1957	84	18	1	-
1958	80	14	4	1
1959	78	11	1	-
1960	73	5	3	-
1961	72	5	2	-
1962	62	4	1	-
1963	62	3	2	-
1964	62	2	-	-
1965	54	3	1	-

Comparison between number on
Tuberculosis Register in 1964 and 1965

	1964			1965		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	62	3	65	62	2	64
New cases notified during the year	7	1	8	2	1	3
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	69	4	73	64	3	67
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	7	2	9	10	-	10
Number of cases left on Register at end of year	62	2	64	54	3	57

SECTION II (part 1)SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCILCLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRESInfant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Total children attending
	Born in 1965	Avg. per session	Born 1960 - 1964	Avg. per session	
432	10327	23.9	11087	25.7	2099

Ante-Natal Clinic

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Avg. per session	Total patients attending
99	1037	10.5	229

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending 125

No. of attendances 639

Minor Ailments Clinics

No. of sessions held 159

No. of children attending 301

No. of attendances 325

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held 46

No. of children attending 694

No. of attendances 841

No. prescribed spectacles 343

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held 6

No. of children attending 25

No. of attendances 47

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held 4

No. of children attending 17

No. of attendances 39

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	24
No. of children attending	38
No. of attendances	88

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	114
No. of children attending	49

SECTION II (part 2)NURSING SERVICESHome Nursing Service

Total cases	1572
Total visits	29373
Average visit load per home nurse	4080
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3000

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	755(72%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	291(28%)
	<hr/> 1046 <hr/>
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	-
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Trilene Analgesia	240(33%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant mothers	993
Children born in 1965	4004
Children born in 1964	2515
Children born 1960 - 1963	4797
Tuberculous households	-
Geriatric and Home Help visits, etc.	12351
Visits made by T.B. Health Visitor	1880
Total Visits	<hr/> 26540 <hr/>

No. of children under 5 years visited 3687

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 50 full time home helps were employed in the Division.

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours as percentage of Total</u>
Maternity	20	1038	1.0%
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	139	7732 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.7%
65 and over	707	90493	90.4%
Others	32	894 $\frac{1}{4}$	0.9%
Mentally disordered	-	-	0.0%
	898	100104	100.0%

SECTION II (part 4)LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICESPREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The four main liaison services, Spastic, Diabetic, Geriatric and Maternity have continued as in previous years and have proved most useful and helpful to all concerned.

SECTION II (part 5)TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

By the end of December there were 44 trainees from Castleford and Normanton, 36 from Pontefract, 6 from Wetherby and 1 from Rothwell.

The kitchen staff completed their first year and provided meals of infinite variety. A number of trainees are now eating foods that they used to refuse and there is very little waste.

While the staffing position in the Adult Wing remained constant, there were numerous changes in the Junior Wing. New staff was appointed in September, however, and by Christmas the benefits of a full staff were being felt. Despite the upsetting year, progress has continued, especially in the field of social training.

Between 100 and 150 visitors attended "Open Day" on 1st December, among them being the Manager of Remploy and members of the staffs of the Labour Exchange and the Pensions and National Insurance Office.

The special care unit is providing a very useful service to the parents of the very severely handicapped.

In the Adult Wing, contract work and social training continue. On the whole, contracts provide work for the high-mechanism grades, but it is still a problem to find work for the low grade female. For the majority of trainees payment still acts as an incentive for good attendance, good work and good behaviour.

SECTION II (part 6)HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years, a programme of topics was arranged for the Child Welfare Centres, a different subject being chosen each month. Displays and posters supported the talks given by the Health Visitors.

Relaxation classes taken by Midwives were held at two centres. These were enjoyed and appreciated by the expectant mothers. Talks on diet and immunisation were given by a Health Visitor.

During the year, Health Visitors went into schools to give talks on the birth of a baby, care of the baby and baby bathing, and also on the importance of being protected against Tuberculosis. A flannelgraph and leaflets were used.

Letters on smoking and health continue to be sent to school children and posters are distributed for display in schools.

During the year, the Divisional Education Officer was approached regarding the Junior League of Non-Smokers. As a result of this four Headteachers of Secondary Modern Schools and a Grammar School requested further information and posters. These Headteachers were visited and were given all the information, after which they intended to talk to their senior pupils about forming a unit.

SECTION II (part 7)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1961 & later	192	190	2
1960	535	528	9
1959	377	376	1
1958	31	31	-
1957	603	603	-
1956	321	319	2
1955	29	29	-
1954	747	747	-
1953	501	500	1
1952	73	73	-
1951	706	706	-
1950 & earlier	626	625	1
Totals	4741	4725	16

Cleanliness Inspections Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1965 individual examinations totalled 23295, out of which 401 (1.7%) cases of uncleanness were found.

SECTION II (part 8)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1965
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	1150
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1150
No. of acceptances	906
No. tested	878
No. found who gave a positive reaction	68
No. negative	800
No. not ascertained	<u>10</u> 878
No. vaccinated	800
Percentage of children who gave a positive reaction	8%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with Tuberculosis and were discovered during the year	92%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
335	214	4	605

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis The following list shows the number of adults and children who received vaccination during the year.

Children aged 6 months - 15 years

Number who completed a primary course	1059
Number who received a first booster	159
Number who received a second booster	497

Adults, 15 - 40 years

Number who completed a primary course	111
---------------------------------------	-----

Vaccination against Whooping CoughNumber Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 yrs	Total
286	458	71	13	3	831

Vaccination against SmallpoxNumber Vaccinated

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Vaccinated	13	82	47	2	144
Re-vaccinated	-	-	3	11	14

SECTION IIIGENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

- A. HOSPITALS The hospital facilities available within the Normanton Urban District remain as follows:

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Normanton Urban District are managed by the Pontefract or Wakefield Hospital Committees, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Wakefield, Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers as the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own General Practitioners either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital, or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital, Brierley.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provide the ~~ambulance~~ ambulance service for the Normanton District and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from General Practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Report

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1965

Public Health Inspector :

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Normanton

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1965. The report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1965, whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1966.

Much routine work was done during the year under the Public Health Acts and as a result considerable amount of repairs were carried out.

Many improvement and standard grant applications were made during the year, in the main by owner/occupiers, and the Council continued to help in these cases as much as possible, whilst deploring at the same time the failure of some landlords to take advantage of these grants. On the other hand some owners and agents were at last beginning to take advantage of the scheme.

With regard to Slum Clearance seven Clearance Areas were declared by the Council during the year, comprising 97 houses and in addition reports were made to the Council in respect of three individual unfit houses.

The Meat Inspection Regulations continued to work quite well, and the Council made the maximum charges in respect of this service. 100% Meat Inspection was of course maintained although much overtime had to be worked because of this. The specialist inspection in respect of cysticercus bovis yielded no cases, although constant vigilance continued in this connection.

On the 1st July, 1965, the "Appointed Day" for the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, the two private slaughterhouses closed and no further slaughtering took place within the district.

During the year, much work was done under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963, and many contraventions were found, and the necessary notices served.

Salvage sales continued to be maintained at a high level.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable proportion of the work of my department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

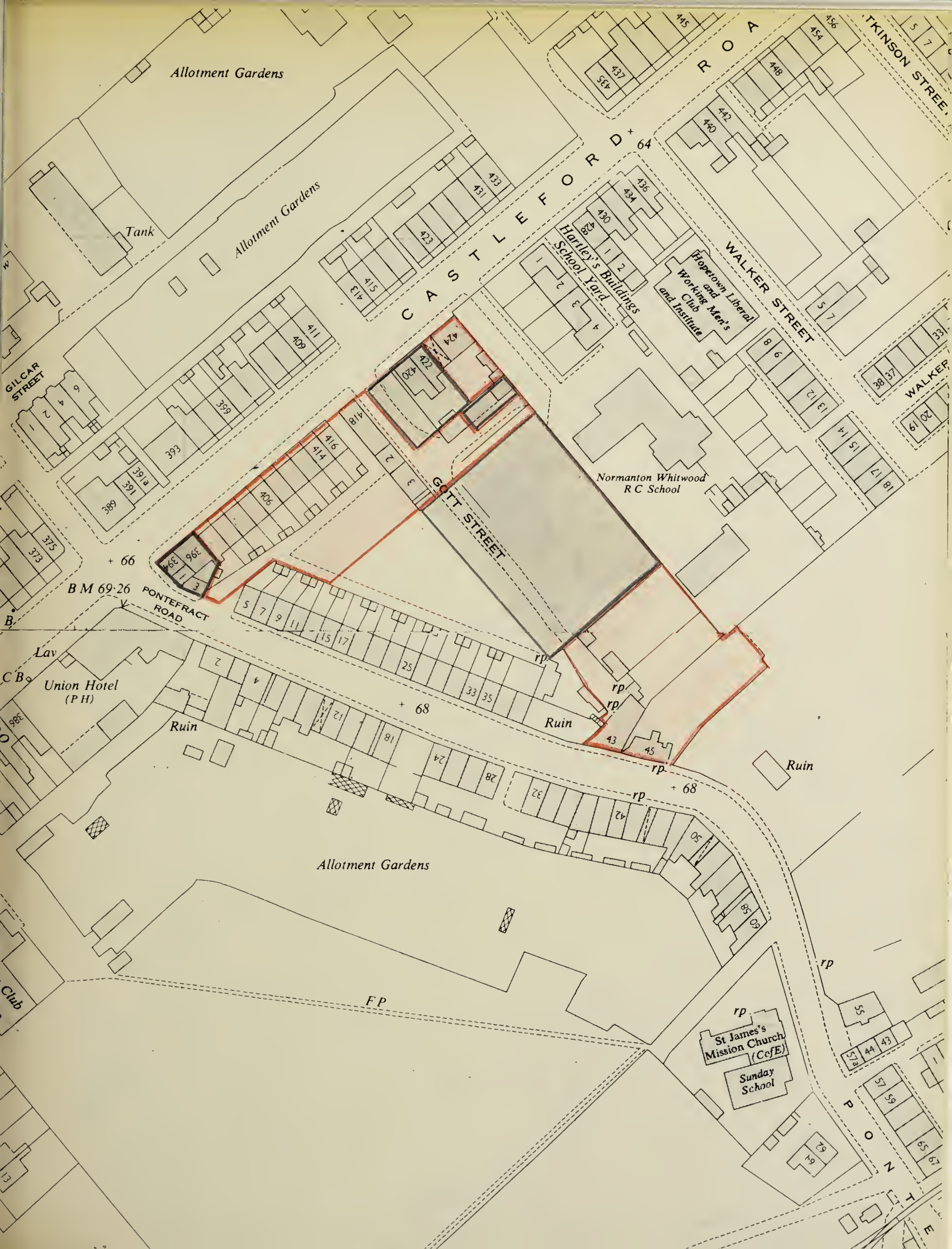
Total number of Nuisance Inspections made	544
Total number of Inspections made	2631
Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	499
Total number of Informal Notices served	179
Total number of Statutory Notices served Public Health Act	94

These were split up as follows:-

Section 39 Notices	18
Section 45 Notices	25
Section 75 Notices	9
Section 93 Notices	42

Total	94

Section 93 Final Notices	15
Nuisances outstanding end of 1964	82
Nuisances found 1965	273
Total needing abatement	355
Abated during 1965	284
Outstanding end of 1965	71
Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
Public Health Act 1961 (Section 26)	Nil
Public Health Act 1961 (Section 17)	Nil



Allotment Gardens

Tank

Allotment Gardens

GILCAR STREET

CASTLEFORD ROAD

Hartley's Buildings
School Yard

Hopetown Liberal
Working Men's
and Club Institute

WALKER STREET

WALKER STREET

Normanton Whitwood
R.C. School

GOTT STREET

B.M. 69.26
PONTEFRACT ROAD

Union Hotel
(P.H.)

Ruin

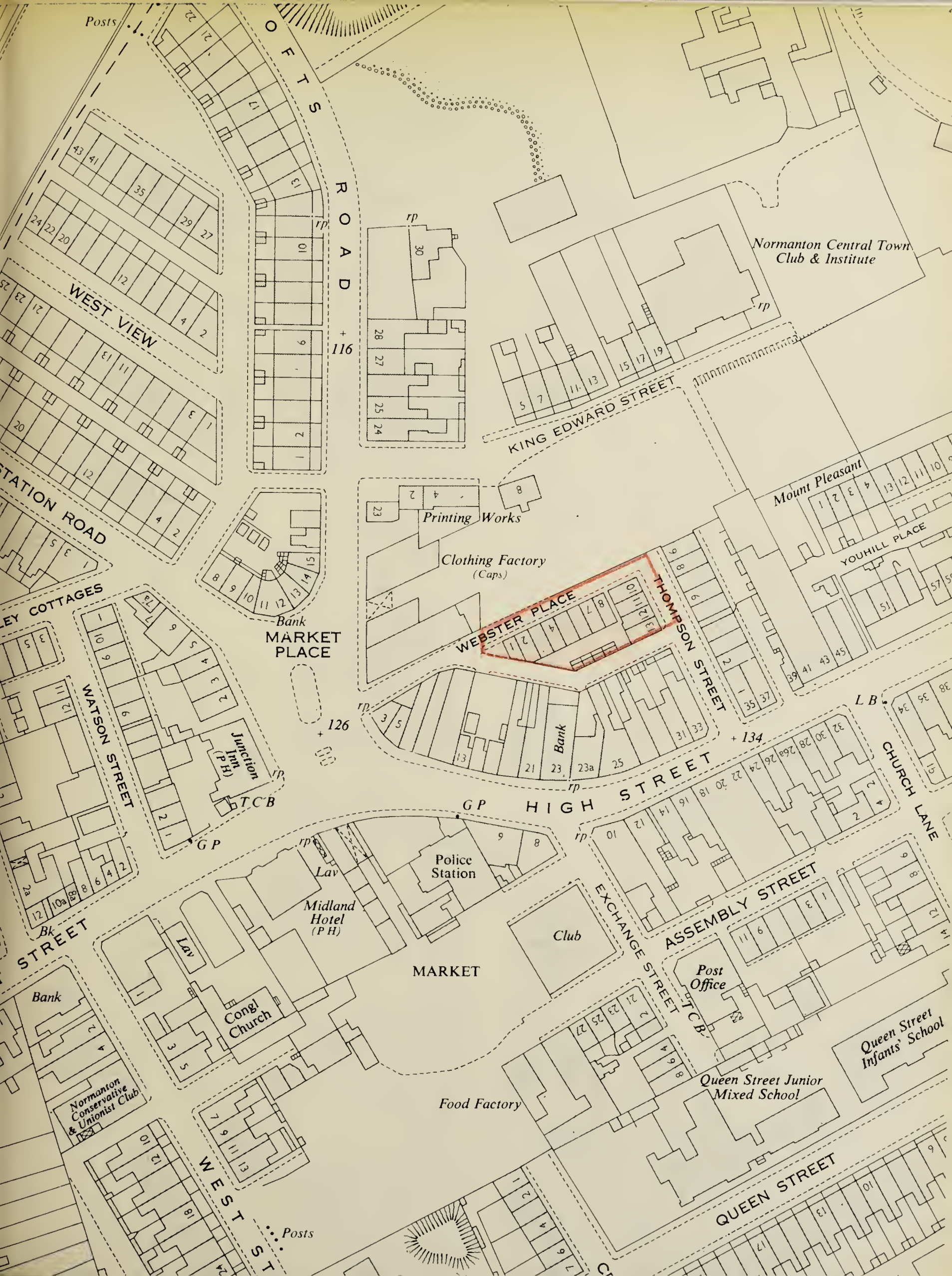
Ruin

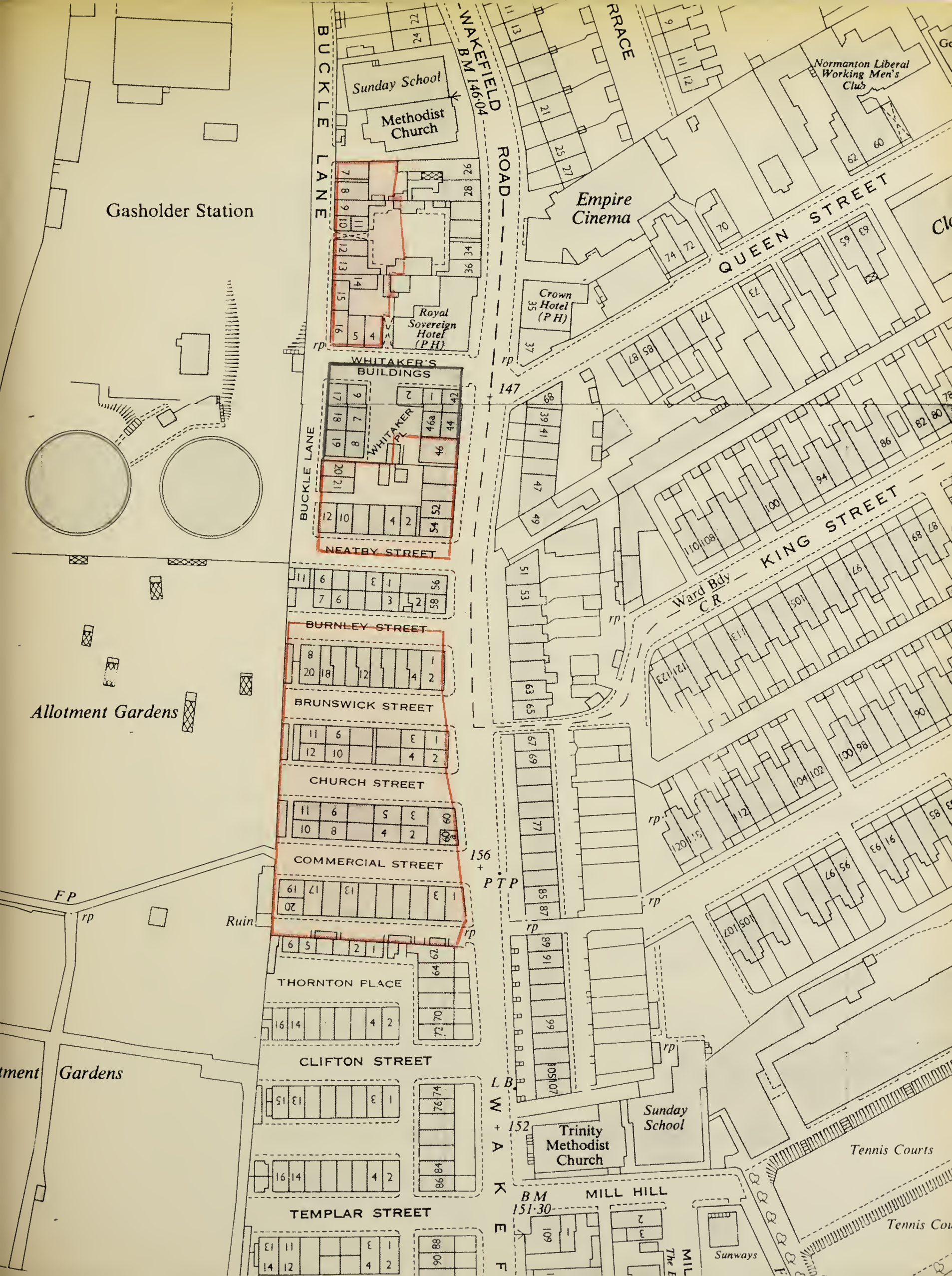
Ruin

Allotment Gardens

St James's
Mission Church
(C of E)
Sunday School

PONT





Gasholder Station

Sunday School
Methodist Church

Normanton Liberal
Working Men's
Club

Empire
Cinema

Crown
Hotel
(PH)

Royal
Sovereign
Hotel
(PH)

WHITAKER'S
BUILDINGS

WHITAKER

NEATBY STREET

BURNLEY STREET

BRUNSWICK STREET

CHURCH STREET

COMMERCIAL STREET

THORNTON PLACE

CLIFTON STREET

TEMPLAR STREET

Ward Bdy
C.R.

KING STREET

QUEEN STREET

Trinity
Methodist
Church

Sunday
School

Tennis Courts

Tennis Courts

MILL HILL

Sunways

BM
151.30

L B
W + A
K
E
F

156
+
P T P

147

WAKEFIELD
ROAD
B.M. 146.04

BUCKLE LANE

BUCKLE LANE

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Ruin

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During the year Slum Clearance was continued, and Compulsory Purchase Orders were declared by the Council in respect of the following seven areas:-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Urban District of Normanton - Castleford Road - (No. 71) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	13
Urban District of Normanton - Webster Place/Thompson Street - (No. 72) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	12
Urban District of Normanton - Buckle Lane/Whitaker Place - (No. 73) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	11
Urban District of Normanton - Pontefract Road - (No. 74) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	2
Urban District of Normanton - Castleford Road - (No. 75) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	1
Urban District of Normanton - Wakefield Road - (No. 76) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	45
Urban District of Normanton - Wakefield Road - (No. 77) - Compulsory Purchase Order 1965.	13
	<u>-----</u>
Total	<u>97</u>

Plans of these are included in the report.

In addition Demolition Orders were made in respect of three individual unfit houses.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Dwellinghouses in District	6166
No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back	80
(b) Single back	10

It is very gratifying as more and more houses are demolished to report a reduction of the number of back-to-back houses and single back type of houses which are a carry over from the worse period of the Industrial Revolution when we led the world but condemned our citizens to squalid hovels.

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year (a) in Clearance Areas	97
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	3

	Number of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	141	43
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
A.2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INCLUDED ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS CLOSED	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	134	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	60	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
Position at end of year	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	(1)	(2)
	-	-

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings.	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	44
	(b) Overcrowding	46

5. RENT ACT, 1957

- (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted Nil
- (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners
to the local authority Nil
- (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled Nil

6. OVERCROWDING

Survey carried out in 1935. Now out of date.

It seems ridiculous in these days when Town Planners are demanding more space for almost all development, that there is kept in being out dated legislation introduced by the Housing Act, 1935, some 30 years ago regarding overcrowding, a standard which asked only for the minimum amount of space for each person in that basic family unit the home.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority54..... By Private Enterprise110.....

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary	37	37	32
Standard	36	35	34

No. of Council Houses:-

(a) traditional type houses	1620
(b) prefabricated type houses	200
(c) old persons flatlets	26
caretakers flat	1

REPAIRS

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result of notices served:-

Roofs repaired	41
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built	2
Verge fillets repaired or renewed	2
Chimney pots replaced	2
Flashings to chimneys repaired or renewed	2
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed	8
Eaves gutters cleared, repaired or renewed	12
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	7
Gratings provided to gullies	2
Dampness to walls remedied	14
House walls repaired or re-built	15
Skylights repaired or renewed	-
Ventilation bricks provided to walls	2
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	21
Weatherbars provided or repaired	4
Door steps renewed	1
Windows repaired, re-hung or replaced	22
Sashcords replaced	14
Window heads repaired or renewed	2
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed	14
Ovens repaired or renewed	2
Sitting-room firegrates repaired or renewed	2
Bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	1
Firebacks repaired or renewed	9
Setpots repaired or renewed	-
Ventilated food stores provided	3
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	31
Floors repaired or renewed	8
Wash-hand basins renewed	1
Sinks renewed or re-fixed	14
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed	3
Staircase re-constructed or repaired	3
Dustbins renewed	51
Coal store roofs repaired	2
Coal store doors repaired	2
Coal store walls repaired	1

Cellar grates renewed	1
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwellinghouse	3
New taps provided	2
W.C. roofs repaired	3
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	2
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	15
W.C. pedestal basins renewed	5
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	3
W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	2
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flush pipe repaired	7
No. of premises with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use	1
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed	44
Stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired	3
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid	4
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired	3
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	2
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid	26
Drains cleared	401
Vent shafts repaired or renewed	3
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	5
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	2
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	3
Hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	3
Manhole covers repaired or renewed	4
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	2
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. of buildings cleansed.	3
Dirty or insanitary premises cleansed	3
Burst water supply pipes repaired or renewed	5
Defective hot water system repaired	1
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	4
Handrails provided	8
Yard walls repaired or re-built	5
Yard gates repaired or renewed	5
Smoke nuisance	8

WATER

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield and District Water Board. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains, much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

All dwellings in the district are supplied from the water mains (i.e. 100%).

No dwellings have a private piped supply.

During the year under review regular routine samples for bacteriological and chemical examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted	No Satisfactory
Bacteriological Samples	33	33
Chemical Samples	3	3
Totals	36	36

With the formation of the Wakefield and District Water Board on the 1st October, 1961, local control passed from the hands of the Council and yet another function was taken over by a larger authority. It is however, pleasing to realise that the excellent work done by the Council over the years is still with us in the form of the new water mains constructed by the Council, which will no doubt continue to render excellent service to the public of Normanton for many years to come.

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The water used for filling is from the mains of Wakefield and District Water Board.

Routine samples of water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street, Normanton, were submitted during the four months the bath was open, (29th June to 2nd October, 1965). The details of these are on page 10.

Month	Bacteriological Samples			Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
July	6	6	-	1	1
August	8	8	-	1	1
September	6	6	-	1	1
Totals	20	20	-	3	3

A Wallace and Tiernan Breakpoint Chlorination Plant is installed and the bath was well maintained at all times. The water was changed in the middle of the swimming season.

The High standards which have been such a characteristic of the baths in Normanton over a considerable number of years were maintained.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers 6135

No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage 6

All district is sewered. 25 isolated houses are beyond the reach of the sewers but no practical steps can be taken in this direction.

Owing to the effects of Mining Subsidence over the years, the Council has engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer to review the system of sewerage and sewage disposal in the Common Normanton and Woodhouse Wards. It is understood that the Council has in mind to implement the report in sections.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets 6141

No. of houses provided with waste water closets 7 (0.1%)

No. of houses provided with chemical closets 14 (0.23%)

No. of houses provided with privies 4 (0.06%)

No. of earth closets etc., converted to water closets Nil

No. of houses served with earth closets, etc., due to lack of sewer or water facilities 25

These 25 houses are beyond reach of the sewers which cannot be extended for practical reasons.

Routine inspections were made under the Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Council empty all chemical closets without charge and supply chemicals for the closets. This system does function satisfactorily and whilst nothing can of course be as good as a water carriage system, this is the next best thing.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier Yorkshire combined gully and cesspool emptying machine which is very satisfactory.

TESTING

I am responsible for testing all drains in the district to both new and old properties.

489 inspections were made during the year in connection with drainage. The smoke, colour and water tests were used in different cases.

401 drains were cleared by the Council's drain man during the year.

This is a most essential and necessary service in a coal mining district such as Normanton, where the question of mining subsidence is always somewhat of a problem.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler 1

15 inspections were made to these premises during the year. These are on the small side and consist of only one room. However, allowing for this latter factor, the business was fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Council's site for showmen proved adequate and is well screened from the roadway. The Council of course continue to provide the necessary services for this site.

Considerable nuisance occurred from tinker type caravans squatting on Council land. These were removed by bulldozer on innumerable occasions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

INSPECTIONS

1. The following inspections were made to Factories by the
Public Health Inspector:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	30	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises).	-	-	-	-
Totals	65	44	-	-

DEFECTS

2. The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	1	-

OUTWORKERS

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

The two outworkers were from a clothing factory employed in connection with the making of wearing apparel. Conditions were satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the table on the next page gives details of types of infestations dealt with. The figures shown are for the Calendar Year 1965.

Three of the staff were trained in the Ministry Rodent Control Methods. The keeping of animals on allotments are the main source of infestation although no doubt subsidence is a contributory factor.

Systematic sewer treatments were carried out and in addition the table on the next page sets out the general work carried out by the department in this connection.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I	Number of properties in Local Authorities District	10	6112	318	6440	19
II	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification					
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat Major	1	-	-	1	-
	Minor	-	11	101	112	-
	Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
III	Minor	-	68	26	94	-
	Total number of <u>properties inspected</u> in the courses of <u>survey under the Act</u>	10	31	154	195	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat Major	1	-	-	1	-
	Minor	2	-	-	2	-
	Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
IV	House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	Total number of properties <u>otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. 4 <u>when visited primarily</u> <u>for some other purpose</u>		10	21	32	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				
		1. Local Authority	2. Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses	3. All Other (including Business premises)	4. Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	5. Agricultural
V.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	Number of infested properties (in sections II III & IV treated by the L.A.)	4	79	127	210	-
VII.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (To be completed only if - figures are readily available	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice Sec. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT

13 timed smoke observations were taken during the year.

No industrial smoke nuisance occurred during the year.

The Council had adopted a scheme to make the whole of the district smokeless in 15 years, but no action had been taken on this by the end of the year.

The Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Instrument at "Neville House", Normanton, gave the details shown below during the year:-

Month	Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per Cubic Metre			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Microgrammes per Cubic Metre		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	241	716	63	76	84	58
February	134	389	59	82	90	73
March	128	295	32	65	90	24
April	170	260	60	61	84	42
May	82	176	16	64	78	51
June	81	179	25	68	77	42
July	155	264	43	62	78	43
August	55	97	27	54	110	34
September	166	442	23	171	343	49
October	207	610	55	166	385	47
November	242	991	92	172	580	38
December	354	789	93	226	563	84

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled pasteurised milk and bottled T.T. pasteurised milk from a large combine, and from two Co-operative Societies in neighbouring districts. There are also five licenced dealers in the supply of Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk.

No. of dealers	70
No. of dealers licenced to sell T.T. (Raw) milk	5
No. of dealers licenced to sell Pasteurised milk	20
No. of dealers licenced to sell Sterilised milk	64

The responsibility for the issue of milk licences previously issued by the Normanton Urban District Council now rests with the West Riding County Council.

Samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Inspector as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised Milk Phosphatase Test	6	-
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	-	-
Sterilised	6	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	-
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	2	-
Biological Tests for Brucellosis	2	-

28 visits were made to licenced premises during the year.

In addition the following samples were taken by the County Public Health Inspector:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised Milk	9	-
Raw Milk (T.T.)	-	-
Tests for Brucellosis	-	-

We have no pasteurising plants in the district and our raw milk from farms goes to one of the neighbouring boroughs.

From an administrative point of view this renders any action to keep a check on the milk prior to pasteurisation impossible at local level.

No complaints were received during the year regarding the quality of milk delivered to the consumers and as can be seen from page 18 and all the samples taken by myself and my staff were satisfactory.

Samples taken by the Officers of the West Riding County Council within the Area

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	24	-
Drugs	6	-
Other Foods	15	-

No cautions were issued and no prosecutions taken.

ICE CREAM

77 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, 76 of these being retailers and 1 being a producer-retailer. A total of 42 inspections were made to registered premises during the year. Of these 31 visits were made to registered premises and 11 to producer-retailers premises.

No. of samples taken	17
No. Satisfactory	16 - Grade I
No. Unsatisfactory	1 - Grade III

The one unsatisfactory sample was Grade III obtained from the producer-retailer. Further samples proved satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Two private slaughterhouses for which licences were granted served the district adequately during the first half of the year. In fact one of these slaughterhouses occupied by a firm of wholesalers served many neighbouring districts also for miles around.

On the 1st July, 1965, the "Appointed Day" for the Hygiene & Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, the two private slaughterhouses closed, and no further slaughtering took place within the district, all slaughtering now taking place at the Municipal Abattoir, Castleford.

Whilst the slaughterhouses were functioning the meat inspection regulations continued to work quite well, and the Council made the maximum charges for meat inspection as follows:-

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Price</u>
Horse or Bovine	2/6d.
Calf or pig	9d.
Sheep, lamb, or goat	6d.

THE TWO PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Month	Cows	Bovines other than cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	5	400	2231	250	-	2886
February	2	302	1605	363	-	2272
March	1	336	1455	414	1	2207
April	-	365	1487	405	-	2257
May	1	300	1220	298	-	1819
June	-	323	1610	283	1	2217
Totals for the year	9	2026	9608	2013	2	13658

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Beef

Bovine carcasses and all viscera	1
Heads and tongues	1
Lungs	21
Hearts	4
Skirts	7
Livers	225
Part livers	56
Stomachs	1
Intestines	0
Kidneys	3
Udders	4
Spleens	0
Forequarters	1
Hindquarters	-
Frozen beef	-
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> (Animals affected)	-

It is very pleasing to report no cases of cysticercus bovis during the year.

Great diligence of course continued in this connection, and the facilities for refrigeration were always available.

Pigs

Pigs carcasses and organs	2
Heads	13
Lungs	67
Livers	43
Hearts	43
Stomachs (and intestines)	0
Kidneys	3
Pork Trimmings	7

Sheep

Sheep carcasses and organs	7
Lungs	101
Hearts	92
Livers	119
Mutton Trimmings	1

Total weight of Beef condemned	557 lbs.
Total weight of Beef offal condemned	3519 lbs.
Total weight of Pig carcasses meat condemned	556 lbs.
Total weight of Pork offal condemned	513 lbs.
Total weight of Mutton condemned	352 lbs.
Total weight of Sheep offal condemned	631 lbs.
Total weight of Frozen Beef condemned	- -

Total condemned	<u>6691 lbs.</u>
-----------------	------------------

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat	Nil .
Offal	156 lbs.
	<u>156 lbs.</u>

During the year a total of 1012 visits were made to the two private slaughterhouses, and 100% of meat inspection was obtained, although much overtime had to be worked.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

All meat was voluntarily surrendered to the Council who collected it from the slaughterhouses and disposed of it in their lorries to a fellmongering firm in the West Riding and thus the public health was adequately safeguarded.

During the year the Council sold this diseased meat and after deducting 20% for collection and disposal returned the remainder to individual butchers in the proportion of voluntary surrenderings made by them.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2027	9	2	7501	2103	-
Number inspected	2027	9	2	7501	2103	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	7	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	295	4	-	62	78	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.6	44.4	-	2.25	3.80	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	13	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.62	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

A total of 1012 visits were paid to the two private slaughterhouses during the year. In addition 111 visits were made to butchers shops.

243 visits were made to other food shops together with 78 visits to food preparing premises.

FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT CONDEMNED

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
<u>Tinned Meats</u>				
1 tin of Ham	0	0	12	11
3 tins of Pork Tenderloin	0	0	10	8
1 tin of Chopped Pork	0	0	2	-
2 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat	0	0	1	3
3 tins of Corned Beef	0	0	7	3
1 tin of Irish Stew	0	0	1	0
<u>Tinned Vegetables</u>				
1 tin of Peas	0	0		10
5 tins of Tomatoes	0	0	4	5
1 tin of Beans	0	0	1	-
<u>Tinned Fruits</u>				
1 tin of Pears	0	0		15½
1 tin of Pineapples	0	0	1	4
1 tin of Fruit Salad	0	0		15½
2 tins of Grapefruit	0	0	1	3
<u>Tinned Milk</u>				
2 tins of Carnation Milk	0	0	1	0
	0	1	17	14
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Prepared Meat	0	3	17	0
Danish Bacon	0	0	11	0
Stewed Steak	0	1	25	0
Minced Beef	0	2	5	12
2 tins of Rice	0	0	0	15
1 jar of Jam	0	0	1	0
	2	0	4	11

Full Total = 2 Cwts. 0 qrs. 22 lbs. 9 ozs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of food shops in the district is as follows:-

Fish and Chip shops	23
Butchers	35
Greengrocers (Retail)	17
Greengrocers (Wholesale and Stores)	5
Grocers	63
Mixed Businesses	39
Sweet and Tobacco	12
Confectioners	8
Bakchouse	8
Slaughterhouses	2 (Until 1st July/65)
Snack bars and Cafes	8

243 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws, as a result of which the following action was taken:-

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and Byelaws made thereunder	2
--	---

No. of cases in which verbal notices were given ..	3
--	---

The following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action.

Shop fronts repaired or renewed	1
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed	1
Defective floors repaired or renewed	1
Paved yards provided or re-laid	1
Sinks provided	2
Ventilation provided to shops, food-rooms etc.....	1
Hot water supply provided	1
Wash-hand basins provided	2
Soap and towels provided to shops, food-rooms etc.	2
Walls of shops and food-rooms decorated	4
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated	2
Glass show cases provided to shops	2
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food	1
Notices provided in Sanitary Conveniences regarding washing of hands	5
Refrigerators provided	3

A close check was kept during the year on food delivery vans and the following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action.

Proper washing facilities provided on delivery vans	2
Drivers cab screened from van to prevent contamination ..	1

No legal action was taken during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

30 visits were made during the year to cases of infectious diseases and 16 disinfections were carried out after infectious diseases.

42 library and other books were disinfected during the year in the cabinet modified for this purpose.

Bedding was disinfected at the Sanitary and Cleansing Department, Castleford, the Council's van being used for transporting this.

PESTOLOGY

The following 51 disinfections were carried out to the houses shown, for the following reasons:-

Bugs	7
Woodbeetles	10
Blackclocks	24
Silverfish	6
Ants	4

	51

The Council now do not carry out Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of furniture from Slum Clearance Houses, but rely on D.D.T. instead where this is necessary.

PETROLEUM ACTS

14 premises are licenced to store petroleum and all these have underground tanks.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

27 Hairdressers and Barbers were registered under the above Act at the end of the year, as also were 24 Food Hawkers and 5 Food Hawkers premises.

The total number of visits made for the purpose of the Act was 42.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT AND REGULATIONS 1951

No. of premises registered under the Act	1
No. of premises licenced for manufacture or storage for distribution of such materials	Nil
No. of visits made under the Act during the year	3
No. of samples taken	Nil
No cautions were issued and no prosecutions were made.	

PET ANIMAL ACT, 1951

Two pet shops are licenced under the above Act, one in respect of birds and goldfish and the other in respect of birds, goldfish and tortoises.

Six visits were made during the year when it was found that the requirements of the Act were being complied with.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are no Animal Boarding Establishments in the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above-mentioned Act came into force during the year and the following are the details:-

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	6	22	12
Retail Shops	4	68	30
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	5	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	10	6
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	12	105	50

TABLE B.- NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES -
(92)

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	60
Retail Shops	202
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	27
Catering establishments open to the public	55
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	344
Total Males	125
Total Females	219

TABLE D. EXEMPTIONS - NilTABLE E. PROSECUTIONS - Nil

TABLE F. INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section
52 (1) or (5) of the Act 2

No. of other staff employed for most of
their time on work in connection
with the Act -

SPECIAL REPORT ON LIGHTING STANDARDS 1965

(1) GENERAL IMPRESSION

Generally a reasonable standard of lighting was maintained in offices and shops. In some cases the lighting on staircases and corridors was insufficient.

(2) EXAMPLES OF UNSATISFACTORY LIGHTING

In 8 cases W.C.'s had no lighting at all and informal notices were served. In 4 cases informal notices were served for insufficient lighting to staircases.

(3) RECOMMENDED STANDARDS OF LIGHTING

No standard in terms of lumens has been recommended to occupiers but the advice given in Paragraph 26 of the Local Authority Circular No. 9 has been the guiding factor.

(4) EXCESSIVE GLARE

No instances of excessive glare have been noted.

PREMISES INSPECTED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1965

(1) NUMBER OF OFFICE PREMISES FOUND WHERE LIGHTING, EITHER NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL IN LUMENS PER SQUARE FOOT, MEASURED AT THE WORKING PLACE (OR WORKING PLANE) WHERE WORK IS DONE, E.G. DESK, FILING CABINET, ETC. WAS:-

(a)	<u>less than 5</u> Nil
(b)	<u>more than 5 but less than 10</u> Nil
(c)	<u>more than 10 but less than 15</u> 2
(d)	<u>more than 15 but less than 25</u> 4
(e)	<u>more than 25</u> 10

(2) STANDARDS OF LIGHTING IN LUMENS PER SQUARE FOOT IN THE WORKING AREAS OF SHOPS, ETC., STOCKROOMS, PACKING DEPARTMENTS, PREPARATION ROOMS, ETC., COMPARED WITH THE STANDARDS OF LIGHTING IN THE SELLING AREAS

Of the 16 shops visited the following table gives a comparison between the standards in stockrooms, packing departments, and preparation rooms compared with the standards in the selling areas:-

STANDARDS OF LIGHTING NOTED (Lumens)

<u>Stockrooms, packing departments, preparation rooms</u>	<u>Selling areas</u>
3	14
3	15
5	13
4	15
8	20
9	18
11	19
11	25
12	35
13	20
14	21
15	30
15	35
16	40
17	36
18	43

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage.

(1) Refuse Storage

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins	7102
Privy Middens	5
Pail Closets	14

Galvanised dustbins recommended and sold by the department are the 2½ cubic feet B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewer.

(2) Refuse Collection Service

The following table gives the number and types of receptacles cleansed:-

Dustbins	364104
Privy Middens	260
Pail Closets	728

Collections take place at weekly intervals.

(3) Transport

Two S/D 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tippers, a Karrier Bantam 10 cubic yard Dual Tip Refuse Collector and a Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard side loader were in use. One David Brown Bulldozer, and one Weatherill loader shovel were also in use.

(4) Staff

Drivers	4
Ashmen	14
Tipmen	1
Salvage man	1

Our Salvage Bonus helped to supplement the wages of the workmen besides providing a worth while service and ensuring a good collection of salvage.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposal is by controlled tipping and the number of loads tipped was 3012 split up as follows:-

Snydale Tip	242
Newland Tip	<u>2770</u>
	<u>3012</u>

The new tip at Newland was very useful and this is centrally situated, which cuts down delivery time to the tip. Snydale tip was useful when difficulties were experienced in getting on Newland tip due to fire.

During the year the David Brown Bulldozer carried out excellent service at the tip. It had to be supplemented from time-to-time by the use of the Weatherill loading shovel. Both in their own way proved excellent.

Normanton is a mining district and the tonnage of refuse obtained is in consequence very high. It is interesting in this connection to note that due to the increasing number of all night burning grates, very often the residue was placed in the dustbin in a very hot condition and on many occasions it was necessary to slake the refuse in the dustbin with water before it could be loaded into the lorry, so as to prevent ignition of the combustibles, such as paper, in the refuse. This can be a serious matter as it is a potential source of tip fires. There was one tip fire during the year.

More and more new household goods of all kinds are being pre-packed often in materials which have no salvage value such as polythene. These packages and containers accumulate at the tips in large quantities and add to the problem of refuse disposal particularly during the summer months when the ash content is low and proportion of paper is high.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, rags, and condemned meat and offal.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvageable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Waste Paper</u>							
April - June	41	10	0	0	363.	2.	6d.
July - September	32	17	0	0	287.	8.	9d.
October - December	36	5	0	0	317.	3.	9d.
January - March	31	3	0	0	272.	12.	3d.
	141	15	0	0	1240	7.	3d.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Rags</u>							
April - June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - September	0	10	2	0	6.	11.	3d.
October - December	0	13	0	14	8.	4.	1d.
January - March	0	9	3	0	6.	1.	10d.
	1	13	1	14	20.	17.	2d.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Condemned Meat</u>							
April - June	-	-	2	24	-	10.	9d.
July - September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October - December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January - March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2	24	-	10.	9d.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Condemned Offal</u>							
April - June	1	10	3	0	7.	13.	6d.
July - September	0	2	2	0	-	12.	6d.
October - December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January - March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	13	1	0	8.	6.	0d.

TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	141	15	0	0	1240.	7.	3d.
Rags	1	13	1	14	20.	17.	2d.
Condemned Offal	1	13	1	0	8.	6.	0d.
Condemned Meat			2	24	-	10.	9d.
	145	2	1	10	1270.	1.	2d.

In any business, and the manufacture of board from Waste Paper is no exception, there are bound to be periodical fluctuations in demand but in spite of this our collection and sales have been maintained fairly well.

For an authority of the size of Normanton our Salvage figures are good, and we can be justly proud of the efforts of our workmen.

URBAN DISTRICT OF NORMANTON
DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS
1st April, 1965 - 31st March, 1966

	£.	s.	d.
Haulage Costs for Vehicles, including Drivers Wages	5116	-	-
Operational Wages, Superannuation and National Insurance, - Loaders, Tip Men, Baling Shed and Salvage	12512	-	-
Standard Proportion of General Administrative Charges	2250	-	-
Loan Charges	33	-	-
Tools, baling wire and general repairs	60	-	-
Electricity	68	-	-
Protective Clothing	160	-	-
Fighting possible Tip fires	51	-	-
Rents and Rates payable	194	-	-
	<hr/>		
	20444	-	-
Less Salvage Receipts, gross	1270	-	-
	<hr/>		
	£19174	-	-
	<hr/>		

CONCLUSION

This report would be incomplete were I not to express appreciation of the work of the staff in my department, in particular Mr. J. A. Lindsay the Additional Public Health Inspector, also Mr. B. Cahill and Mr. B. Rawdon the Pupil Public Health Inspectors, and Miss P. Morgan the departments Clerk and Typist. The staff members have worked well during the year and deserve all the praise that can be given them. Mr. B. Cahill left in August, 1965, to take up another appointment and I wish him well in his future career.

May I also extend my thanks to the workmen in my department for their efforts during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Members of the Council, the heads and individual members of other departments of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for their help and assistance during the year.

I am

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. Wilson

Chief Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS. 1937 to 1961

Details regarding the above Acts are included on pages

2/12, 2/13, and 2/14.

